DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 8
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Charleston Courier.

Sorgho and its Products.

EDITORS COURIER:—As the period for the maturing of the sorgho, or Chinese sugar cane, is rapidly approaching, it may not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers to have some views on the manufacture of its several products—sugar, syrup, alcohol, vinegar, and a beverage from the fermented juice analagous to cider. The information is derived principally from the reports of Professor Jackson, of Boston, Mass., and Professor Smith, of Louisville, Ky., in the Agricultural Reports of the Patent Office for 1857, and partly from other sources. That the valuable articles above enumerated can be produced from the sorgho there is not a shadow of a doubt, and the quantity and excellence of the product will depend upon the care and skill with which the operations are conducted.

It is a matter of some controversy at what period of its growth the stalk begins to contain sugar, and consequently when its manufacture should commence. M. Valmorin, of Paris, who has given much attention to the subject, came to the conclusion that it coincided with the putting forth of the spikes, but the proportion of sugar continued to increase until the seeds were in a milky state; and according to the report of M. de Beauregard, addressed to the *Comic de Toulon*, the ripening of the sorgho in that latitude had no unfavorable effect; and he considers the seeds and the sugar as two products to be conjointly attained. On the other hand, Mr. Uray, equally an authoritative, says the Zoulous caffres, to whose country the sorgho is indigenous, are in the habit of breaking off the panicles the moment they appear, in order to augment the quantity of saccharine matter in the stalks. This question may be of some importance in our section, and experiments should be made for its accurate determination.

To succeed well in making sugar, or syrup of the first quality, it is essential that no greater quantity of the stalks should be cut at one time than can be properly pressed and the juice boiled down to the granulating point, on the same day. I am aware that a different opinion has been entertained and acted on, but I am also aware that the result of this action has been the failure generally to make sugar at all, and the making of a large quantity of very inferior syrup. Those who have not the means of pressing and boiling the juice of the cane the same day they are cut, had better confine their efforts to the making of syrup, vinegar and alcohol as their attempt at making sugar must result unsuccessfully and unprofitably. The cause of this is, that as soon as the cane is cut an alteration commences almost immediately, which gradually creeps from the cut extremity into all the joints of the stalk, decreasing the amount of crystalizable sugar, and increasing the proportion of uncrystalizable sugar contained in it. Even the broken and bruised canes of a field will deteriorate the juice if passed through the mill with the perfect canes. The Toulouse caffres, when they have more cane cut than can be pressed expeditiously, bury the surplus in the ground to protect it from the effects of the atmosphere.

The juice should be pressed from the canes as thoroughly as possible, even if it should be necessary for this purpose to pass them repeatedly through the rollers, as that portion which is most difficult to be expressed is considered the richest in saccharine matter. It is necessary to filter the juice as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the cellulose and fibrous matters, and the starch, all of which are present in it when expressed. A bag filter, or one made of a blanket placed in a basket, will answer. Next, add to each gallon of juice, three ounces of lime slaked in five or six times its weight of water. The juice should then be boiled by application of a gradual heat, for twenty or thirty minutes, when the impurities will rapidly rise to the surface in a thick greenish scum, which can be easily removed by the skimmer, and then the liquid should again be filtered. It will be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation. It may now be boiled down quite rapidly, the temperature not to exceed 215 degrees, to about half of its original bulk, after which the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the kettle or evaporating pan. Portions of the syrup are to be taken out from time to time, and allowed to cool, to see if it is dense enough to crystalize. It should be as dense as sugar house molasses or tar. When it has reached this condition it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or casks to granulate. Crystals of sugar will begin to form in three or four days, but it often happens that weeks intervene before crystalization takes place; but it may always be hastened by adding to the thick syrup, when cooled, a few grains of brown sugar, or a little pulverized white sugar.

After it has solidified, it may be scooped out into conical bags, made of coarse open cloth, or of canvass, which are to be hung over the receivers of molasses, and the drainage being much aided by warmth, it will be useful to keep the temperature of the room at 80° to 90° F. After some days the sugar may be removed from the bags, and will be found to be a good brown sugar. It may now be refined by dissolving it in hot water, adding to the solution the white of one egg, mixed with cold water, for every 100 pounds of sugar; after which, the temperature is to be raised to boiling and the syrup should be allowed to remain at that heat for half an hour. Then skim and filter, to remove the coagulated albumen and the impurities it has extracted from the sugar.

It must not be forgotten that sugar making is an art, and that excellence in it is only attained by close observation and long experience. What was necessary for the extraction of sugar from the beet-root, from which France annually produces 120 000 000 pounds of sugar, is doubtless required for the sorgho, viz: a thorough study of its nature, with a process of extracting the sugar specially adapted to it. A very large proportion of our people will, doubtless, be satisfied with the production of a good syrup, which they may obtain by following the process described as above, until the juice attains the required density. By omitting the lime water, an agreeable but slightly ascidulous syrup is formed of a lighter color, but it is not liable to crystalize, owing to the presence of acid matter.

A cheap and good vinegar can be made from the syrup. To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of syrup; turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask, shake it well two or three times and add three spoonfuls of good yeast or yeast cakes. Place the casks in a warm place, and in ten or fifteen days add a sheet of common wrapping paper, smeared with molasses, and torn into narrow strips, and you will soon have a good vinegar. Any sweet fruits or roots, such as figs, beets, watermelon juice, the skimmings of the sugar boiler, &c., add to the bulk and quantity, when exposed to the oxygen of the air for the acetous fermentation to be effected. The scientific mode of making vinegar rapidly, is to pass the liquor repeatedly through barrels perforated at the sides with holes, and filled with wood shavings, so that it may be thoroughly permeated by the oxygen of the atmosphere.

The unripe canes can be used for making syrup and alcohol, but will not yield sugar. The alcohol produced by only one distillation is nearly destitute of foreign flavor, having an agreeable taste somewhat resembling noyau, being much less ardent and fiery than rum.—A beverage analogous to cider is also made from the fermented juice of the sorgho.

It should be recollected that to make sugar, syrup, vinegar, alcohol or cider, the juice of the sorgho must be first defecated or clarified by lime (three ounces of lime in five or six times its weight of water to each gallon of juice) and heat, and then filtered. At the proper temperature and with the addition of a little brewer's yeast, or yeast cakes the juice will undergo the vigorous fermentation in from three to five days.

Extracts from Northern Peace Journals.

New York Sunday Mercury.

A silent revolution is taking place in men's opinions. The war is not prosecuted with its ancient enthusiasm either by the Government or the people. The former is demented and inefficient, the latter are weary of their cares and burdens. With the Administration an early peace seems to be neither desired nor expected; but with the masses who pay for the fiddling, and whose ears are lacerated with its discord, a half formed, earnest and agonizing prayer is going up for calmer times, less sacrifice and the end of bloodshed,

* * * * * * *

Peace is the end of all contests. Rational councils ultimately prevail. It is better to lose something by timely discretion, rather than forfeit honor and property in the end.—The people of the United States—the good, loyal, faithful citizens—are now deliberating as to whether they must drain their resources to "the last dollar and the last drop of blood," or pause to ask their antagonists what is demanded. * * We want a restored Union if we can get it; if it cannot be had in name, perhaps we may attain it in substance under new names. * * Divided we fall is a good motto, but a false fact. If we were existing in ninety parts we would still be free, vital and powerful. Our proper motto should be, "Immortal in every part—dead only when annihilated!" But we are pushing straight forward to annihilation, * * *

Besides, does land make a great people? It is better to give up a million of subjects rather than one plank in the Bill of Rights. America was founded, not to be large but to be free. When we had four millions of people our example was omnipotent. We gave Europe the torch which lit it to conflagration. To-day, with ten times the force, we have not one-half the moral influence.

Away, then, with all school-boy fears. We are not prepared, and do not mean to spend the last dollar or lose the last man. Our present policy is to stop and talk together. No christian gentleman, holding to a hope of honourable peace, is half so much a traitor as the Government parasite who would see us drained of men and beggared, merely to keep his pitiful sinecure position, or re-elect his master by denouncing better men as traitors. Hail to the good man who shall show us a light out of this darkness! The moments are precious. For every instant that we sail on, some fellow-countrymen's life drops through the leaking vessel; the specie is falling into the ocean. Shall we keep seaward, or turn back to port and refit?

(Franklin, New York, Gazette.)

In view of this discouraging condition and gloomy prospect, after more than three years of bloody strife, we hazard nothing in saying that hosts of Republicans are weary of this ruinous contest, and longingly look for some sign of its termination, even, if need be, upon terms of separation and an acknowledgment of Southern independence. If this is not so, why do we see such backwardness in responding to the President's call for more men? How else can we account for the fact that 'patriotism,' which was so fervent and self-sacrificing three years ago, has run down and degenerated into voting taxes to raise bounties to hire men to fight for the flag and 'preserve the Union?' Who volunteers now? Not a man, but all are intent upon keeping out of the army, it matters little by what means. In the face of these facts who will deny that the war has become hateful to the people generally, as well as to the Copperheads. And who doubts that the proclamation of peace upon the best terms we could obtain would be hailed with shouts of joy and satisfaction by thousands upon thousands of Republicans throughout the land? Why, a Republican paper in Boston, which has been among the fiercest for war, has got so far cured of the idea of subjugation as to argue that some understanding should be had with the Southern people, and that, 'if they will not submit to the old Union, it is useless to fight any longer, but hold on to what we have got, and wait for time to determine the future.

[From the World.]

The new President, to be nominated at Chicago and elected in November, must be a man ready and willing to meet any and every overture for peace, a man who shall represent truly the dignity and power of the nation, and who will not be unwilling even to tender an armistice suggesting a National Convention of all the States.

[From the New York News.]

The peace Democracy will endorse a nomination that faithfully represents the sentiments herein stated. They are willing to trust to the good sense and patriotism of the people for the realization of a definite peace as the sequel of an armistice and National Convention.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864. { VOL. I—No. 186.

[From the New York Metropolitan Record.]

Whatever hopes the North might, in the madness of enthusiasm that three years ago swept over the country like a plague, have entertained of restoring the Union, have melted away like the mists of morning, and despite the shallow tricks and schemes of the war organs to keep up the supply of "food for powder," *recruiting is generally admitted to be a failure.* The bounty business has become quite dull, and will soon have to be abandoned for want of the necessary material, while it is said that the harvest of recruits, which was expected from emigration, is far from realizing the sanguine anticipations of the men dealers in the slave markets of the North.

The working classes are evidently determined no longer to submit to the crushing exactions of a despotism as tyrannic as that of Russia, a despotism that boldly avows its intention of carrying out its own will without regard to the wishes or desires of the very people from which it derives its power. The murmurs of discontent that are heard throughout the whole North, are but the precursors of the storm that is rapidly gathering, and that will one day sweep every vestige against the war of tyranny off the land. The people demand that this fiendish work shall end.—The call of the Autocrat for five hundred thousand more victims has been received with a sullen resolution to submit no further to his monstrous demands.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—We learn that Mrs. Austin, wife of J. E. Austin, living near Grassy Creek neighborhood, Union county, was murdered on Thursday last by one of Mr. Austin's negro men during his absence. It appears that the negro had been stealing, and Mrs. Austin had threatened to tell his master. The next day she went to the field where the negro was at work, when he caught her and chocked her to death. The negro confessed the crime as soon as he was arrested. Mrs. Austin was between 40 and 50 years old.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

NINETY THOUSAND FOUR PER CENT CERTIFICATES, for sale.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auction and Com. Merchants.
Aug. 29. d 3t

Just Received,
A SMALL LOT
OF FRENCH MARINO
UNDERSHIRTS.
CALL soon, before they are all gone, at
aug 27-d1w A. KLINE'S.

NOTICE.
AS GOOD AS THE BEST
CIDER VINEGAR,
BRAGGS' BEST CHEWING TOBACCO,
A FEW PAPERS OF NEEDLES,
for sale at W. W. WOODEL'S
August 27th—dtf.

Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to employ, for the next session, a young Lady qualified to teach the English Branches and Music in his private family, to a few small children. Refugees and others will find a pleasant home on application, with references, immediately, to
KADER BIGGS,
aug 27-d6t* Hilliardston, Nash Co., N. C.

Primitive Baptist Association.
THE Annual Meeting of this Association will convene at Neuse Church, six miles north-east of Raleigh, on FRIDAY before the last Sunday in September next. Persons from a distance arriving at Raleigh by railroad, will be furnished with conveyance to the place of meeting.
aug 27 d1t w3t*
City papers friendly to the cause of religion, please copy.

Butts! Butts! Butts!
FOUR Hundred dozen 3 and 3½ inch Butts—a real English imported Butt.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
aug 26-d3t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

For Sale.
ONE of the most desirable situations in Greensboro' North Carolina. Dwelling contains six rooms, stables large, other outhouses convenient, and in good order.
If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.
D. W. C. BENBOW,
aug 11-3tawtf Greensboro,' N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY in the Southern Confederacy, to use the sett of implements of Carlisle's Patent, for repairing and renovating Cotton and Wool cards. We will sell county agencies or will sell the sett of implements, to some good and responsible person to use them in a county or half shares.
The sett (costing $75,00) is all that is required for the agent to begin with. This is a very profitable bussiness. Address,
J. H. CARLISLE, & CO.,
july 30-d26taw8t Ringwood, N. C.

ADJT AND INSPR GEN S OFFICE, *Richmond, Aug. 9, 1864.*

EXTRACT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.

* * * * * * *

V. Paragraph I., General Orders No. 63, (current series) is thus amended:

All detailed men, (including those between 18 and 45 years of age,) will report to, and be commanded by the General of Reserves in the State in which they have been assigned or detailed, who will organize them into companies and battalions. It is not anticipated that they will be called out, except in emergencies occurring in or near the counties of their residence; nor will service be exacted of them beyond those counties and counties contiguous thereto; except that companies hereafter formed may be required to perform service in repelling raids along a line of railroad running through their respective counties. All exempts are allowed, and invited to enroll themselves with such companies, so as to be prepared to aid in defending their homes when menaced by the enemy.

* * * * * * *

[Signed] S. COOPER,
A. and I. Gen.

Official—JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

Headq'rs Reserve North Carolina, Raleigh, Aug. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

I. Pursuant to General Orders No. 67, paragraph V., Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated August 16th, 1864. Local Enrolling Officers will proceed at once to organize the detailed men, of whatever kind, in their respective counties, into companies, reporting to this office the names and residence of the officers elected.

II. All exempts are invited, and earnestly requested, to attach themselves to companies thus to be organized, for home defence.

Arms and ammunition will be issued as soon as the companies are formed.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
aug 25-d7t A. A. Gen.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel, copy seven times.

Jailor's Notice.
TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Chatham county, N. C., a Negro Man, who says his name is WASHINGTON, who first said he belonged to a Mr. Williams, of Hanover county, but now says he belongs to a man named Johnson, who bought him in Richmond, Va.
Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches, weighs about 160 pounds; not very black. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. HANKS, Jailor.
aug 26 8t* P. O. Pittsboro', N. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, July 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23 d12t Secretary of the Treasury.

Five Hundred Million Loan.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

Treasury Department C. S. A., *Richmond, Aug. 22, 1864.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that sales of the above BONDS, at the present Treasury price of $135, and accrued interest, will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next; or, when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before the said 30th day of September.

The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price, and due notice will be given of their resumption, and of the price fixed upon the bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people.

The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the bonds of the Government tax-payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 26-d12t Secretary of Treasurer.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS BEARING 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, August 8, 1864.

BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity therewith.

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required.

[Signed] G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d26t Secretary of Treasury.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country; and, whereas, General Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, August 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promtly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority:

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion, by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens; and this promise shall hold good for THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the exiremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception, when caught as well as against their aiders and abetters, in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation, orders will be issued to the entire militia of the State, to turn out for their arrest; and I hope, by timely submission, they will spare me the pain of hunting down, like guilty felons, many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina, I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed, and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro. tem. [aug 25-d6t-tri-wöt&w2t

All the daily papers in the State copy one week—all other papers, two weeks, and send bills to Executive Department.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE
W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. E. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-dtf

Sorghum Boilers
FOR SALE.
I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.
P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.
(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.
aug 4-dtf

Real Estate For Sale.
A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Onslow county, containing 800 acres, half of which is cleared and in cultivation, and producing finely; about 200 acres first rate land to clear. Elevated and healthy, and so situated as to require but little fencing.
For particulars, address,
D. A. HUMPHREY,
aug 18 d9t* Goldsboro', N. C.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Valuable Iron Property for Sale.
WE offer for sale the Crowder's Mountain Iron Works, formerly known as Briggs' Forge, consisting of near eleven thousand acres of Land, about one thousand of which is cleared and very fine farming land. There is an abundance of excellent ore, including the celebrated yellow ridge ore bank—one 15 or 20 horse Steam Engine; over 150 feet of Iron Pump, Ropes, Chains, &c., for raising ore; a Saw and Grist Mill, and three hot blast Forge Furnaces, all in successful operation.
There is also a very heavy Rolling Mill, containing six sets of rollers and machinery necessary for its successful operation, which we will sell separately, if desired. The growing crop will be sold if the purchaser desires. There is a good dwelling and all necessary outhouses at the works.
For further information, address, at White Pine, Gaston county, N. C.
aug 24-d6t* GARRETT & BROTHERS.

MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S
FEMALE INSTITUTE,
(BARNAMVILLE, NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C.)
THE EXERCISES of this Institute will be commenced the 1st of October, 1864.
The services of SIGNOR TORIANNI and other eminent Instructors have been secured for the Institute.
For Circular and information, apply to the Principal. aug 15 tawöt*

Confederate Taxes!
THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At—

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,	1st, 2nd and 3rd	September.
Banks, Monday,	5th	"
Barney Jones', Tuesday,	6th	"
Lashley's ✕ Roads, Wednesday,	7th	"
Green Level, Thursday,	8th	"
Morrisville, Friday,	9th	"
Busbee's, Monday,	12th	"
Hood's Tuesday,	13th	"
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th	"
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th	"
Forestville, Friday,	16th	"
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th	"
Laws', Tuesday,	20th	"
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st	"
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd	"

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts, and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, tationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations, Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. H. JONES, } Asssessors.
aug 3-d26t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE!
PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court, made at Raleigh, June term, 1864, the undersigned, executor of the late Wm. M. Carson, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in Marion, McDowell county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT OF LAND, lying on Beech Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens, including the late residence of said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres, about one hundred and twenty five acres of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a large and comfortable brick house with seven rooms and all the necessary outbuildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one hundred and fifty acres of which is bottom. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided half interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred acres, and sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the Chestnut branch, and one hundred acres lying on the Pole Bridge branch. Also an undivided one-sixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north fork of the Catawba river, containing about six hundred acres; and an undivided one-fourth interest in about two hundred and fifty acres of wood land, adjoining the town of Marion.
For any further information about the property, call on or address the subscriber at Marion, North Carolina.
TERMS made known on day of sale.
JOHN CARSON,
Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dec'd, and administrator of Wm. L. Carson, dec'd.
aug 12-d7t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.
JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU, Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.
UNDER instructions from the Secretary of War, the Commissary Department will in future furnish all supplies required by the Bureau, and all officers or agents of the Nitre and Mining Bureau now engaged collecting Commissary Stores in the State of North Carolina, Virginia and Upper Tennessee will at once cease operations. Engagements already made will be complied with.
RICHARD MORTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
aug 19-6t Acting Chief of Bureau.

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
LIBERAL advances made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

Bonds for Sale.
FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
THESE BONDS represent the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.
The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.
Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

Mt. Vernon Female Seminary,
(*Mineral Springs, Chatham County, N. C.*)
THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced instructors.
Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to
REV WM. HOOPER,
Or T. C. HOOPER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
N. B.—Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable, with a view to the benefit to be derived from the mineral water.
aug 18 d6t

$100 Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREWCY, aged 40 years, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from.
I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them.
BENJ. ELLIS,
aug 17-d26t Concord, N. C.

Negroes Wanted!
I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.
THOS. J. PERSON,
aug 16-20t Garysburg, N. C.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 8-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2-136 dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL
IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR
GRINDING SORGHUM,
YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.
Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 500 gallons, for sale. Address
SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.
QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.
I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,
One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.
Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.
Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.
I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-140-tf

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.
Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.
The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27-dtf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPO ITARY, RALEIGH, N. C., July 26th, 1864.
HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.
Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.
C. B. HARRISON,
july 27-tf C. S. Depositary.
Conservative copy till forbid.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

Home Guard Service.

The condition of things is beginning to require the calling out of the State militia in many counties for the arrest of deserters; and questions of exemption necessarily arise. While the Legislature have exempted several classes, they have expressly provided that this exemption shall extend only to the drills and ordinary exercises, and not to such cases as the calling of the Home Guard, (or militia as it should be) into actual service. The Legislature might have gone further, and extended the exemptions further, even to cases where the Home Guard are called out for patrol or ministerial duty—such as arresting deserters, guarding bridges, &c the like; for, in such cases, the exempted classes are still presumed to be more usefully employed in the occupation which causes their exemption. But this the Legislature have refused to do; and they require the service of the exempts in all cases where the body of the Home Guard are called into the camp and field.

There is, then, for the Governor no alternative nor option but to execute the will of the Legislature. Nevertheless, with reference to printers, we understand that Governor Vance has interposed a discretion of his own. Considering the extreme anxiety of the public to hear the news, and the propriety of having them informed, as also considering the contract between the Editor and public, and the serious detriment of having the paper suspended, the Governor allows the exemption of a sufficient force, which he prescribes, to put forth the current news. This, we think, is all that could be asked of the Governor under the circumstances. We are not of the opinion that the press has or ought to have exclusive privileges above other useful classes. We think it ought to be used entirely for the public good, and so long as its service to the public is more advantageous, when employed in its usual occupation, then it ought to be so employed. But if the public safety, the public good, the public convenience even materially, should require the withdrawal of editors and printers from their avocations into the military service, they ought to go as servants of the public necessity like all others.

We are not at all startled when by public law prudently and wisely enacted, editors are required to render service to the commonwealth, even if it should suspend most of the papers in the land. We hold editors exactly as we hold other citizens, subject to the call of the country wherever they can be most useful.—Nevertheless the Legislature might readily have perfected their bill by leaving the exempts alone where they are most useful, except in case of actual invasion; but unfortunately that Legislature perfected nothing.—Loaded as it was by Mr. Boyden and others of the same school, it spent its time in bitter invective in puerile assaults on imaginary evils entitling it only to the credit of being a Quixotic Assembly. Their is another thing which the exempts—who are now called out, may consider—the fault of those who have filled our woods with deserters; whose wholesale folly has encouraged and increased this crime. They and they alone are responsible for the inconveniences which their fellow-citizens are now being subjected to.

We take this opportunity of making note of another thing—a gross, unmitigated evil. It is the habitual employment in the local offices of men who are fit for field duty. One sees them everywhere. In the Enrolling offices, to begin with. Does a General want a clerk? He will take the primmest and healthiest young man he can find. Does the Adjutant General need Bureau assistants? the Quartermaster, Commissary and all the various departments? They find them among the young and able-bodied far too much. While our army is hard pressed, worn with constant, laborious, wearying duties, its force reduced, and the duties of each soldier increased; there are everywhere to be found those who are as well fit, exempted all the war, and kept from sharing the onerous and dangerous duties which appertain to the service.

And what the law requires is constantly violated, and evasions are made of its provisions. The Government is not to blame for this, but the individuals who slight its commands. And the most lamentable feature of the case is, so far as North Carolina is concerned, that the "shade offices," as they are called, have been mostly filled during the war by those whose hearts were least in the cause, and are now, in many instances, by disloyal men—Yankees at heart; who are shielded from the military service by a "shade" employment.

The fact of it is, that a man need only go into a court of justice to see lawyers who refuse to take the oath of allegiance—and the Judges know it—permitted to practice, though the highest law of the land requires it; and the same Judge will send a poor devil who steals a ear of corn to the whipping post, and have his back lashed in the same moment when hunger is gnawing his stomach. We think that he who steals from the Government, which supports and defends him, the loyalty which is its due, is a worse thief, by all odds, than he who steals food to solace his hunger. The lax observance of the law is an evil of the Government—and begets others.

We published on Friday last, a communication from a gentleman in Oxford, referring to some alleged misconduct of Agents of the Navy Department in Granville county. We understood the communication to allege that these parties were unauthorised, bogus Agents, and that Capt. DeLeon, under whose authority they professed to be acting, was not aware of their conduct. Render this impression, we believed them deserving of censure and punishment, and so stated. But the following Card from Capt. DeLeon vindicates these gentlemen, and shows that our correspondent at Oxford has done them gross injustice.

We cheerfully make them the *amende* on our part, by publishing Capt. DeLeon's vindication, and shall not suffer our columns to be used farther in any controversy that may grow out of the matter.

HALIFAX NAVAL STATION,
August 29th, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—An article appeared in your paper of Friday last, which justice to my agents demands I should answer. The statements of the writer, who signs himself "Argus," are all *infamously false*. A simple statement of facts will be enough to expose the malice and mendacity of the article.

The agents, Mr. James W. Halstead and James J. Watson, whom he charges with acting under fictitious authority, were appointed by me by virtue of authority from, and in obedience to orders from the Navy Department. They were instructed to pay fifteen dollars per bushel for wheat, after consultation with the Chief of the 'Bureau of Supplies' in Richmond, a less price than the army agents *were* paying in some counties, and the same that they were paying in others. I am satisfied that they have discharged the trust confided to them with zeal and fidelity, and the charge of "Argus" that they have been speculating and have made from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, is utterly and maliciously false. All bills for purchases of wheat have to be made in triplicate, approved by Paymaster Semple, Chief of Supplies, and paid by me; so it is impossible for an agent to act dishonestly by speculating for his advantage. Regretting the necessity which calls forth this article,

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
P. M. DeLEON,
Paymaster C S. Navy.

We regret to learn from the following card, that our old friend SYME, of the Petersburg *Register*, is compelled to suspend his paper, because the yankees are between him and the paper mills. We hope they will soon be removed to *other* quarters, and that he may have paper in abundance on which to *register* their embarkation for "auld Clooties," or their own dominions:

A CARD.

Owing to the fact that the enemy is in possession of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and all intercourse cut off between this city and the Paper Mill near Raleigh, whence I have received my supply of printing paper, I find myself, for the want of that article, compelled to suspend for the present the publication of the *Register*. It is with extreme regret that I find myself in this condition, and can only assure subscribers that when the publication is resumed the time lost by the suspension will be made up to every subscriber. This is the best—in fact the only plan I could adopt under the circumstances.

JOHN W. SYME,
Ed. and Prop'r "Register."

PETERSBURG, Aug. 27th, 1864.

Will our contemporaries do us the favor to continue to send us their papers during the suspension. J. W. S.

During the suspension of the paper the Job Office will be kept open, as I have on hand cartridge paper, suitable for Government work. J. W. S.

North Carolina Brigades in the Late Fight.

The Petersburg *Express* of Monday, in speaking of the late fight on the Weldon Railroad, pays the following well-merited tribute to the gallantry and character of North Carolina troops:

It gives us great pleasure to notice the gallant conduct of the North Carolina troops in the Battle at Reams' Station Gen. Lee, in his despatch to the Secretary of War, states that Cook's, McRae's and Lane's brigades, all from North Carolina, together with Pegram's artillery, constituted the force that assaulted and carried the enemy's works. Too much praise cannot be awarded to these veteran commands for the intrepid manner in which they marched up to their work and accomplished it. The soldiers from North Carolina have from the day of the first Manassas down to that of Reams', fought with a valor that was never surpassed, and they have well entitled themselves to the admiration and gratitude of their country. In every battle in which they have engaged they have acquitted themselves nobly. There are no truer and more indomitable soldiers than they, as a score of bloody fields in this war gloriously attest. At Reams' they formed nearly the whole attacking force and again distinguishing themselves, as they always have done and will continue to do to the end of the war.

For further and better notice of the part borne by the North Carolina brigades in the battle on Thursday, our readers are referred to the letter from our correspondent "Spectator," which will be found in another column.

We received no Richmond or Petersburg papers by mail yesterday, but are indebted to Mr. A. Phillips of the Express Company, for a Richmond *Whig* of Monday, and to another friend, of this city, for a Petersburg *Express* of the same date, from which we make copious extracts.

CABARRUS.—We notice that our cotemporaries have the name of W. S. Harris in the list of members elected to the Commons from Cabarrus. We regret that Mr. Harris was not re-elected, for we know him to be an honest, faithful public servant. P. B. C. Smith is the Commoner elect from Cabarrus, and we learn that he is a first rate man.

REPORTS.—There is a report in town this evening, we know not how founded, says the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of August 26th, that Sherman's army has commenced to retreat across the Chattahoochee river. Three corps are said to have crossed this morning. While this appears to be a sensation item and we have our doubts about its truth, we give it as one of the current reports of the day.

FROM BELOW.

The Late Fight—Hampton's Cavalry—their Gallant Conduct—Splendid Fighting of North Carolina Troops—Rout of the Enemy—Depredations—Young Lady shot, etc.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

NEAR MALONE'S CROSSING
Petersburg and Weldon Railroad,
August 26, 1864.

Dear Express: The people residing in this locality, have just received an idea of the war, which has most indelibly impressed it upon their minds. Heretofore they have only read the newspaper accounts, and heard the recitals of the wounded and convalescent, as they would pass back and forth to their homes.

Since the landing of Grant's army on the south side of James river, our fears have been excited time and again by the thousand and one rumors which would reach us almost every day, but knowing the importance of holding this line of road, we felt secure in the efforts which it was believed would be made by the Confederate authorities to afford it protection. This feeling of security was greatly shaken, however, when on yesterday two weeks ago, we learned that Grant had suddenly swung around an entire army corps, seized the road, and proceeded to fortify. The subsequent unsuccessful efforts of our forces to dislodge the enemy, had the effect to still further depress us, and when, during the past five or six days, we learned that the enemy were gradually extending their lines down the road, hope gave way to a feeling of deep despair. We prepared for the worst, and many, we regret to say, have realized all and more than they expected.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD.

A walk to-day, from the 14 Mile Crossing to Reams, a distance of four miles, showed truly a sad scene. On both sides of the track the enemy have swept fences and crops, leaving scarcely a vestige remaining. The crops, consisting chiefly of corn and sorghum, have been fed to men and horses, and the fences piled upon the railroad sills to assist in the burning.

The road is quite effectually destroyed as far as Mrs. Fannie Hatton's place, a distance of about 2¾ miles south of Reams' Station. Above the station, I did not extend my walk, and therefore cannot speak from observation, but from all I can learn, the same destruction has taken place at least to the Yellow Tavern, making in all about nine miles of the track destroyed. In some places I observed that the sills had not been destroyed, but for the greater portion of the distance, sills have been burnt, and the iron heated.

THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

The battle yesterday opened in this immediate neighborhood, as early as 11 o'clock, and was commanded by that gallant son of South Carolina, General Wade Hampton. He had at hand his brave assistants, Generals Butler, Rosser, Barringer and also Chambliss' Virginia Brigade, whose noble leader fell but a few days since on the north of James river, but by whom commanded yesterday, I have been unable to learn.

The enemy's cavalry were centred chiefly about Malone's crossing, with a strong force extending out on the county road leading to Brunswick stage road. This force was encountered a half a mile or more from the railroad and our cavalry dismounted and ordered to charge.

Like veterans they obeyed the command and under the eye of their great leader, rushed forward with an impetuosity that proved irresistible. Upon nearing the railroad, there are no woods to protect an assaulting column, and the approach is up a steep hill. Through this open space and up this rising ground, our fighting troopers drove the enemy to and beyond the railroad; for a distance of a half mile or more. In the meantime, such of the enemy as had advanced to the south of the crossing, hearing the firing on their right, quickly drew in their lines, and fell back.

The way being now clear south of the Crossing, General Hampton quickly swung his column of dismounting cavalry around to the right of the railroad, facing in the direction of Petersburg, and continued to advance, the enemy falling back before him.

From a short distance above the farm formerly owned and occupied by Dr. Crawford, on both sides of the railroad, the enemy had thrown up strong fortifications, built of logs, fence rails and earth. These fortifications extended on the left as high up as the lower water tank at Reams,' stretching across the road, and passing on to the right in front of Oak Grove Church as far east as Emmous' plantation. On the right the enemy's works extended up the side of the county road from Lanier's place to about 400 yards this side of Duval's Blacksmith shop, where they abruptly turn to the right and extend in a northeasterly direction around Duval's Sugar Cane field, until they strike the other line of works away off near Emmons' place. They were protected on all sides, and as they thought both in front and rear.

At a given signal, the order to charge was given, and on both sides of the road up came the Confederate troops—the cavalry on the right, and Gen. A. P. Hill's infantry on the left. Both charges were alike successful, but the works on the left being the strongest, and most heavily manned, the infantry suffered most. The cavalry never fought better, and many of them leaped the breastworks and shot such of the enemy as remained in the trenches. The cavalry column comprised Georgians, South Carolinians, North Carolinians and Virginians, all racing to be in first at what they expected would be the death-struggle. Strange to say, the casualties here were unprecedentedly small, and I am credibly informed that the 13th Virginia regiment lost not a man killed, and had but two wounded. Capt. Junius Goodwyn, well known in your city, commanded a squadron of Chambliss' brigade, and was in the thickest of the fight. Fifteen of his men captured fifty one prisoners.

Gen. Hampton occupied a prominent position overlooking the field, and it was enough for the cavalry to know that the eye of their noble leader was upon them, and that his wise head and skillful hand controlled and directed all their operations. General Hampton will prove a most worthy successor to the chivalrous Stuart. The men not only have confidence in him, but they love him, and as long as his life is spared to command them, we may safely predict success in future for the cavalry where it is possible to command success.

Of the subordinate cavalry generals, it was my fortune to meet only with Gen. Barringer, of North Carolina. A more courteous gentleman, and one who enjoys to a greater extent the esteem and respect of his men, the service cannot boast. Gen. B. has done much service in the vicinity of Petersburg; and your people are much indebted to him and his men for their timely aid on the memorable 9th of June, when Kautz's raiders actually entered the suburbs, and saw the spires and steeples of Petersburg.

It is due to our noble sister State—North Carolina—to say that the entire infantry columns engaged in the assault on the left of the railroad, was composed of her sons. Never did men move forward with a firmer step when ordered to charge, and never did troops fight with more distinguished gallantry. Any one who will visit the battle field as I have done, and see the character of the work they had to perform, will concur with me in the opinion that the men who carried them in the face of such a fearful fire, from both infantry and artillery, are worthy of being classed among the bravest. As a Virginian, I am proud to award this humble tribute to the gallantry of the brave North Carolinians who participated in this desperate fight. It is true that they have fought on every battle-field since this war commenced—commencing with Bethel, in June 1861, and closing at Reams' Station, August, 1854—with as much gallantry and determination as the troops from any other State, but on yesterday, as none but North Carolinians participated in the assault on the left, there can be no dispute as to who did the work. Amid the leaden hail and iron storm they rushed directly on to glory and to victory.

THE TROOPS ENGAGED.

The cavalry engaged on the part of the enemy, were commanded by the noted Colonel Speer, who is believed to have had a brigade. All accounts agree that they were soon routed, and that they moved out of the way as fast as their horses could carry them.

The infantry consisted of the famous Second corps, (Hancock's) and all prisoners concur in the statement, that it numbered between ten and twelve thousand men. They fought more valiantly than the cavalry, but were finally compelled to give way before the impetuous dash of the brave North Carolinians, and although the engagement did not become general until about three o'clock, before night the entire corps were utterly routed and flying in wild confusion east of the railroad in the direction of Prince George.

They left all of their killed and wounded, over two thousand prisoners and nine pieces of cannon in our possession.

The enemy's dead lay thickly scattered in all directions Friday morning. Many of them had fallen before the terrible fire of our artillery, (Pegram's Battalion,) and we saw several who had been cut in twain. The number of the enemy's horses killed was unusually large, and at the locality where most of the artillery were captured, we counted sixty one of these animals piled up and lying around on about a quarter acre of ground.

Hancock's corps, it will be borne in mind, is considered the very best in Grant's army, and more than one prisoner with whom we conversed, stated that it was regarded as the 'Stonewall Jackson' corps of the Army of the Potomac. What an equivocal compliment to that deeply lamented and illustrious hero and patriot! It was Hancock's corps that made the attack upon Johnston's Division at Spottsylvania Courthouse, and gained some advantage. It was there, too, that the jubilant Ingalls, Lincoln's Inspector General, telegraphed to Washington, 'Hancock has made a ten strike to-day. He has used up Johnston, and is now about to pitch into Early.'

SHOOTING A YOUNG LADY.

On Wednesday evening late, Speer and a portion of his cavalry, advanced down the railroad as far as the residence of the Rev. Mr. Gosee, about one mile below Malone's Crossing. Here, our pickets, who were stationed in Mr. Gosee's yard, fired upon the enemy and retreated. To Speer's eternal infamy be it said, he ordered his men to open upon the dwelling, which they did with great fury, pouring into it repeated vollies of minnie balls. A chimney, built in the centre of building, was all the protection the inmates had, and behind this the reverend gentlemam gathered his aged mother his wife, two daughters, and three young ladies, who had fled upon the approach of the enemy higher up the road, and sought refuge with Mr. Gosee. The balls entered thick and fast, and one pierced Miss Mittie Gosee, a most estimable young lady of sixteen producing a painful, but it is hoped not fatal, wound. The screams of the ladies caused the *gallant* Yankee cavaliers to desist. Speer then entered the house, and was profuse in his regrets, but said he was under the impression that the building was filled with rebel soldiers. He sent for a Yankee surgeon, and then feigning sickness, asked for medicine. He was furnished with a real botanic dose of Number Six, which caused his ugly phiz to assume all the grimaces of a monkey. He next threw himself upon a bed and pretended to be asleep, but hearing heavy skirmishing down the road with our advanced pickets, he speedily regained his strength and leaving the house, made for his horse.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE INVADERS.

The enemy killed every cow, hog, sheep and calf, that came in their path. At the residence of Mr. Smart, immediately on the road at Malone's Crossing, they killed a large flock of sheep, and every other animal on the place. Here too, as elsewhere, all the poultry were pressed into the service of the Yankee Commissary. At this house, Hancock established his headquarters, and on Wednesday, he, and Gen. Miles and Col. Speer, sat down to a sumptuous repast. Every dish on the bill of fare was stolen from Mrs. Smart who was invited to take a seat at the table, which she positively and persistently declined doing. The war has borne with peculiar hardship upon this family. Upon the commencement of hostilities they were comfortably situated in the county of Gloucester. The enemy's gunboats soon came along, and forced them to leave.—Here on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, they hoped to reside during the remainder of the war unmolested. But like many others, they have again fallen victims to the barbarous and wanton outrages of an implacable foe.

Many others have suffered greatly from the advance of the enemy. Among them may be mentioned Rev. B. R. Duval, Allen Heath, Andrew Buck, Rev Mr. Gosee, W. Gibson Webb and Winfield Hatton.

I have no room for further particulars, but may send you another communication in a day or two. Very truly yours,

SPECTATOR.

TIRED OF HIS BOARDING HOUSE.—Asa Hartz, advertises from Johnson's Island, in a Northern journal, for a substitute to take his place in the military prison there:

Wanted, a substitute to stay here in my place He must be thirty years old, have a good moral character; fine digestive powers, and not addicted to writing poetry. To such an one all the advantages of a strict retirement, army rations and unmitigated watchfulness to prevent them from getting lost, are offered for an indefinite period. Address me at Block 1, Room 12, Johnson's Island, Military prison, at any time for the next three years, enclosing half a dozen postage stamps.

ASA HARTZ.

Yankee papers state that the guerrillas continue to be particularly active in Kentucky.

From the Petersburg Express, of Monday.

From the Front.

Since the brilliant affair of Thursday last near Reams' Station, matters on the Weldon Railroad have resumed their usual quiet, and both armies are resting on their oars. The Yankees have not again attempted an advance in the direction of Reams', nor do we think they will for some time to come.

In Grant's several attempts to cut and hold the Weldon road, he has not lost less than fifteen thousand men. We have certainly taken from his ranks nine thousand prisoners, and it is fair to presume that his loss in killed and wounded, at a low estimate, will reach six thousand. It is reasonable to judge, therefore, that while this line of communication is valuable to us, it is exceedingly expensive to him.

In the early engagements before Petersburg, Grant lost ten thousand men by the admission of his own party journals. At the mine explosion, taking the same authority, he sustained a further loss of five thousand, which added to the above figures, will make his aggregate loss during the short siege of Petersburg, 30,000. We do not here include the losses in Butler's department, or those in the engagements near Deep Bottom.

Over these figures, which cannot be gainsayed, the North may do well to reflect, no matter how much the administration and the Abolition journals may endeavor to deceive by flaming bulletins and lying accounts of the favorable progress of the siege.

Additional accounts of the battle of Thursday but increase its brilliancy. It was one of the most satisfactory engagements of the campaign, and reflects the highest credit upon the troops who fought. These were mostly North Carolinians (except the cavalry), and well did they sustain the reputation of their noble State. A brief reference to this battle, in addition to what has already been stated, will be pardoned, for if we may judge our readers by ourselves, the minutest particulars will prove interesting.

It was already known, that in addition to a heavy force of cavalry sent down to destroy the railroad at and beyond Reams' Station, the enemy had despatched a corps of infantry to aid and support them. To check the operations of these troops, Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, preceded by Hampton's cavalry and accompanied by Col. Pegram's battalion of artillery, moved down the road.

On Wednesday night Gen. Hill left camp near Petersburg, and striking south from the Boydton Plank Road, encamped near Armstrong's Mill, 8 miles from the city. Thursday morning he advanced to Monk's Neck bridge, three miles from Reams', where he awaited the result of operations by Hampton. Here we turn for a moment to Gen. Hampton, who, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a. m., Thursday, struck the head of the enemy's cavalry, at Malone's Crossing, two and a half mile beyond Reams,' and forced the entire column back without ceremony. Still advancing, the cavalry's infantry support was met. Undaunted, our bold horsemen were dismounted and formed into line to give them battle. The enemy was driven into his main works. It was here that Lieut. Col. Marshal, commanding two squadrons of cavalry, was wounded. In the meantime Gen. H. communicated with General Hill, informing him of his progress, when the latter moved off, reaching the vicinity of Reams' Station by the Church road, and prepared to assault the enemy's position. Gen. Wilcox—minus Thomas' Brigade—was ordered to advance. Anderson's (Ga.) and Scales' [N. C.] Brigades moved off in beautiful order, but meeting with such a concentrated fire from the works, they were repulsed. General Heth was then ordered forward with Cook's and McRae's [formerly Pettigrew's) Brigades, and with Lane's Brigade of Wilcox's Division. Lane occupied the left of the line, Cook the centre and McRae the right. Officers rode up and down the lines speaking words of encouragement to the men, showing them the difficulties they would encounter in the assault, and asking them if they could take the works. There was but one response—"We will try." The order was given and the column moved forward in the charge over a level field a quarter of mile in width. In front of the works was a formidable covering of *abattis* and bushes, at which the assaulting column was compelled to halt and part. In the mean time the enemy had massed his artillery, and a destructive and rapid fire of cannon and musketry was poured upon them. But there was no faltering, and the gallant brigades pressed forward, reached and mounted the works, but in broken line, owing to the difficulties presented by the *abattis*. A desperate hand to hand encounter occurred until our lines were reformed, in which pistols, bayonets and clubbed muskets were used. For a time the scene is represented to have been terrific, but the enemy soon yielded, and such of them as were not captured, fled in confusion.

The artillerists fought over their guns even after the infantry had given back, and it must be confessed showed great valor. A Yankee Major, who shot one of our men as he mounted a gun, was himself speedily killed.

Colonel Pegram, with his artillery, took position on the right, and fought with one-second fuses—the shortest distance at which cannon are fired, driving the enemy and making the best artillery fight of the war, himself leading it. But for the invaluable assistance of the artillery, much greater difficulty would have been encountered in the assault.

To the east of the road, Gen. Hampton carried the enemy's works simultaneously with Hill on the west. The result of this battle our readers already well know—two thousand prisoners, and nine pieces of cannon, and seven stand of colors.

Five of the cannon are splendid Napoleons, and will be turned over to Colonel Pegram's command. The balance are 3-inch guns.

Gen. Hancock's Adjutant General—Lieut. Col. T. A. Walker—was captured.

OPERATIONS SINCE THE BATTLE.

On Friday night about 9 o'clock, the enemy attempted to drive in our skirmishers at Davis' farm, but failed and retired. What their object was we cannot state.

Every morning, afternoon and night, the enemy subject the city to a vigorous shelling, and not unfrequently succeed in doing some damage.

On Saturday night there was a grand display of fireworks along the lines east of the city—the enemy's mortars ascending and descending at the rate of one per second.

Otherwise, everything is quiet.

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON the 6th of September next, I will sell at Public Auction, where I now live, 15 head of Horses and Mules, among them 2 fine Stallions 2 large Jacks, several good Brood Mares, some blooded Colts, about 30 Head of Cattle, including Work Oxen, Milch and dry Cattle of the best Stock, 100 head of Sheep, crossed with the Merino, and a good stock of Hogs. Also a large lot of Farming tools, embracing 4, 3, 2 and 1 horse plows, several Wagons, Wheat Reaper, Mowing Machine 2 Corn Shellers, Hoes, Mattocks, Carpenters' Tools, &c., &c.

My Negroes may be hired privately for next year.

Sale absolute. Terms cash.

JNO. F. TOARD.

Rowan County, Aug. 30-d6t

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Official From General Hood.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—The following was received here this morning:

ATLANTA, Aug. 28—To Hon. J. A. Seddon: The enemy have changed their entire position, the left of their line resting near the Chattahoochee, near Sandtown, and their right extending to points opposite and near the West Point railroad, between East Point and Fairburn. They hold all the crossings on the Chattahoochee, but not with continued line.

Dispatches of the 19th, from Wheeler, report the capture of Dalton, with a large quantity of stores, about 200 prisoners and 200 mules. He destroyed three trains of cars and twenty-five miles of the railroad. His command is in good condition.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Aug 30.—The enemy have occupied the West Point railroad and are fortifying and removing the track south. It was reported last night that the Federal cavalry were advancing in the direction of West Point.

Col. W. R. Coffee, of the 60th Kentucky Regiment, is appointed Provost Marshal General of this army and assumed his position this morning.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The situation in front of this place and Bermuda Hundreds unchanged. During the whole of yesterday the enemy poured a furious and continuous fire of shot and shell upon the town, doing however little or no damage. To day all comparatively quiet.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—The Lynchburg Republican of Saturday, states that the Yankee cavalry advanced on Rogersville a few days since and retired the way they came. It is reported, on what is considered good authority, that Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, was between Knoxville and Bristol, advancing into Kentucky.

OBITUARY.

To the long list of noble young men who have been sacrificed in this cruel war, we are pained to add the name of Lieut. WALTER H. MONTAGUE, oldest son of Dr. H. W. Montague, of Wake Co., N. C. He was born on the 3d of August, 1840, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in June, 1861, and intending to pursue the study of Medicine as his future profession, he obtained a position as Surgeon in the Raleigh Hospital, where his mildness of manner and attention to business secured him many friends. He then joined Mallett's Cavalry Battalion and operated in Western North Carolina several months, beloved and respected by the whole Regiment. His Company having been removed to Virginia, he was engaged in the battles below Richmond, and on the 16th of August, by a premature explosion of a shell from our own guns, he received a terrible wound, which terminated his existence in a few hours. And thus in the bright, joyous gush of early manhood, has this young and noble patriot laid down his life in the holy cause of Southern Rights, and of Southern Independence. Mild, unobtrusive and amiable in his manners, he has left no enemy, but all who knew him loved him, and the deep grief that now crushes to the earth his doting parents, brothers and sisters, tells, alas, too painfully of the empty chair—the icy desolation of heart, and the sleepless recollection of so many hopes centered in him, now blasted forever. He died in as noble a cause as ever moved the arm of man. So let us not grieve at his early departure, but try to emulate his many virtues—

"And the voice answered—'Be thou still!'
Enough to know is given;
Clouds, winds and stars *their* task fulfil,
Thine is to trust in Heaven."

A. J. F.

☞ Biblical Recorder please copy.

New Advertisements.

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at TOWLE'S Auction and Commission Store on SATURDAY, September 3d, the LOT belonging to Mrs Lewy Card, situated in the Eastern Ward of the City, and in a good neighborhood. It has an excellent well of water on it, and lies well for improvement.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Aug. 31, 1864.—3t* Auctioneer.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

Wanted.

ONE PAIR of French BURR STONES, for which the highest cash price will be paid.—For particulars apply at the Clerk's Desk, Confederate office.

aug 31-d5t W. H. WILLIAMS.

Wanted.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN to take charge of two boys, ages 12 and 14 years, Competent to teach the English, Latin and French languages. To one coming well recommended, a pleasant home, and liberal salary will be offered. A churchman preferred. Address,

G. W. COLLIER,
aug 31-d10t Goldsboro', N. C.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House, $15,000 N. C TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.

HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.
Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864.—dtds*

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money

For particulars address me at Raleigh.

aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t
☞ Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.